Why a trach?

- To permit long-term control of the airway
- Bypass upper airway obstruction
  - OSA
  - Tumor
- Allow for suctioning
- Allow support when attached to a vent
Types of Trachs

- Single cannula
- Double cannula
  - inner cannula
    - disposable
    - reusable
- Cuffed
- Uncuffed
- Fenistrated

All MUST have a 15mm connection... why?
Common Trach Problems

- Partial obstruction (secretions)
- Complete obstruction (secretions, ?)
- Dislodged/coughed out
- Mechanical failure
# Caring for Your Child’s Tracheostomy

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Children are very different than adults !!!
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- During transport
  - Maintain body temperature
  - Oxygen administration
  - Ventilatory support

- Prehospital transport strategies
  - Warm ambulance
  - Free-flow oxygen administration
  - Warm blankets
WPS Standard of care

WARM
PINK
SWEET
COST $$$
PINK continued
SWEET A, B, C, D, E, G!

- DON'T
- EVER
- FORGET
- GLUCOSE
Specific Situations

- Meconium staining
- Apnea
- Diaphragmatic hernia
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- Hypothermia
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CPR with a Tracheostomy

Monitor Alarm Sheets
a. Insertion of suction catheter to proper depth; suction port remains open

b. Suctioning airway in circular motion as catheter is removed; suction port closed
Children are very different than adults !!!
a. Insertion of suction catheter through tracheostomy tube

b. Insertion of suction catheter through stoma into airway

c. Placement of tracheostomy tube in airway
d. Tracheostomy tube in airway
Our family of Dale tracheostomy tube holders

240 Blue™

241 PediStars™

242 PediDucks™
Prior to transport

- Loot/Shopping spree
- BACK UP TRACH!!!
  - correct size
  - 1 smaller
- Suction catheters
- Only take things patient related